(a) whether Government propose to amend the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 with a view to restrict export of dual technologies;

(b) if so, whether it also seeks to regulate trade between special economic zones and the rest of the country;

(c) whether the proposal initiated by his Ministry has been approved; and

(d) if so, by when action on this proposal is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Review of provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 92 is undertaken from time to time with reference to the basic objectives of the Exim Policy, national security concerns as well as our commitments to international agreements, conventions and treaties.

The Export and Import Policy of India and the ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library, notified under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 already contain provisions for regulating the export of dual use (SCOMET) items. These items are listed in Appendix-3 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export-Import Items 2002—2007.

Government is taking appropriate measures to facilitate trade between Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and rest of the country.

Third Master Plan for Delhi

*367. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN :

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued new guidelines for the Third Master Plan for Delhi - 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the response of the experts and specialists in the field, town planners, representatives of trade and industry, etc. to the proposed guidelines; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION [MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI]: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the recent past, a number of issues relating to Delhi such as unauthorized colonies, slum clusters, growth of industries in non-industrial areas, mixed land use in residential areas have been raised in different fora. There has also been increasing involvement of private sector in urban infrastructure and housing. Since Delhi Development Authority is presently engaged in formulation of Master Plan - 2021, it was felt that a holistic view on the issues confronting the capital city was required to be taken to develop various policy alternatives for possible solution in the new Master Plan. Therefore, Government has issued guidelines to the Delhi Development Authority to facilitate finalisation of the draft Master Plan. The guidelines are enclosed as Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Master Plan of Delhi is formulated in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Development Act, 1957 which provides for issue of public notice to elicit views and comments from the public which are taken into consideration while finalisation of the Master Plan. Though formal response of organizations/experts/public with respect to the guidelines has not been received, Delhi Development Authority has displayed the guidelines on its website and have also published booklets for wide circulation for response of experts/specialists in the field of town planning as well as general public.

Statement

Guidelines for Master Plan for Delhi-2021

In Delhi the approach of planned urban development has been practised since the decade of the sixties, which is incorporated in the first and the second Master Plans. It is time that the third Master Plan is concretized which should incorporate the lessons learnt from the experience of the last four decades as well as policy departures to secure proper development of Delhi in its emerging context.

2. In the last four decades Delhi has developed into a massive metropolis which has provided shelter to millions of people who have arrived here as a part of the phenomenon of rural-urban change and in search of jobs and opportunities. The national capital region has also developed impressively, though with a spatial distortion in the sense that only the Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns adjoining Delhi have developed and not the National Capital Region (NCR) towns with a spatial

gap from Delhi. Within Delhi large areas have developed in a planned manner but large areas have also grown outside the framework of the Master Plan. The need now is to take into account all that has happened and to try and introduce approaches which will ensure that its further development is inconsonance with the requisites of modern living and within acceptable environmental parameters. A very important concern will have to be orderly incorporation of the poor people who migrate from the hinter land.

3. The Ministry is aware that the Delhi Development Authority has been actively engaged in evolving the Third Master Plan and that it has held numerous exercises to involve various sections of opinion. The NCR Planning Board has also been engaged in a similar exercise for the national capital region. The Ministry wishes to provide the following guidelines to DDA in the hope that they will be of help in finalizing the draft of the plan at an early date.

4. Urban expansion in the two previous plans has been based on the policy of large scale acquisition and disposal of land by DDA. The positive gains and the negative fallout of this policy are before us. On the negative side, it has, quite contrary to the intention of the policy, resulted in the creation of a large number of unauthorised colonies and J. J. clusters. Since, under the policy, the farmers could only get the price of compulsory acquisition, they have tended to resist acquisition and, in many cases, to sell their lands for unauthorized colonization through the intermediation of colonizers and land mafia. When the farmers could not escape acquisition they felt deprived of their share in the value addition that occurs upon conversion of agricultural land to urban land. A major drawback in the approach arose from the substantial time gap between acquisition, development and disposal of land, during which period it remains an invitation to encroachment. Aided by inadequate protection of the acquired land and weak enforcement of building regulations, a large number of unauthorized colonies and J. J. clusters have come up and characterize a substantial part of Delhi today. It is necessary to seek a suitable alternative to the past policy of large scale acquisition and disposal of land by DDA. The Ministry is happy that in a number of seminars held on the subject progress has been made towards evolving an alternative approach which would obviate the taking of land by DDA ahead of the commencement of development and which would also provide the farmers

a fair share in the development urban land. The aproach should also give the private sector its due role in urban development and housing. Before it is considered for incorporation in the new Master Plan the alternative approach has to be worked out in its details, particularly giving regard to the interests of the poor migrants. Also, regulatory and enforcement arrangements will have to be strengthened to prevent any further growth of unauthorised colonies and J. J. cluster.

5. The growth of DMA towns has resulted in deflecting some of the accretion that would have otherwise occurred to Delhi's population. However, a stronger effort is needed to check the growth of migration to the national capital in the future. The National Capital Region Plan has to be much more dynamic. The recent success in harmonization of tax rates among the NCR States needs to be carried forward into economic and industrial linkage policies. Transportation linkages (including sub-urban rail links and by-pass expressways) have to be built. The synergy between the NCR Plan and Delhi's Master Plan has to be strengthened.

6. The areas of irregular development in Delhi must be expeditiously and effectively incorporated in the mainstream of urban development. Regularization of unauthorized colonies should not just be nominal but also effective, which means that, after due planning, infrastructure of roads and streets, parks, drinking water, drainage, sewage disposal, electricity, schools, medical and community facilities etc. must be provided. The operation of regularization has to be so conducted that the residents may be able to secure sanction of building plans and to build/rebuild in accordance with the municipal laws.

7. A major issue that has been debated is that of segregated land use versus flexible land use. While adhering to the requisites of environment, the current thinking is in favour of flexible land use, which reaps the synergies between workplace, residence and transportation as also between complementary vocations. Ideally, land use should be responsive to the dynamics of the market. It may be necessary to consider the approach of flexible land use so that solutions can be found to several of the questions that have been vexed in recent years:—

(a) Mixed residential and commercial land use in many more areas by suitably extending the provisions that have existed in this behalf in the previous Master Plan concerning shops etc. in residential areas.

(b) Commercial/office use of industrial premises keeping in view its environmental benefits and economic desirability.

(c) Concentration of industries to the extent of 70% or more in some non-industrial areas making them virtually industrial in use.

8. A major the me of thenew Master Plan should be redevelopment of (a) old and degraded areas (while taking care that buildings of heritage value are protected and conserved) and (b) areas that have developed unauthorizedly. The existing legal and procedural barriers to redevelopment, whether contained in the slum related legislation or in the municipal laws, need to be reviwed and positive incentives (such as higher FAR in the old city and the "special area") can be considered.

9. The existing slums/JJ clusters ought to be ameliorated by a judicious mix of relocation and *in-situ* development.

10. The question of additions to or reconstruction of flats built by DDA, particularly those which have become aged, has repeatedly arisen. Permission is being given for some specific additions/alterations which do not impinge on structural safety. In the new Master Plan the matter needs to be addressed in a wider perspective. For instance, the DDA colonies, through proper use of Apartments Act (which can be suitably modified to remove its deficiencies), which may be converted into self managing residential communities, which may even be given rights for reconstructing the outdated and derelict structures by making use of the incentive of higher FAR now permitted, consequent to the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee.

11. An opportunity for redevelopment in Delhi is offered on the two sides of the metro rail routes, about 70 kilometres of which will become available in the first phase to be completed in 2005. That will be the best use of the synergy between transportation and urban development. A practical approach of providing the requisite infrastructure on the sides of the tracks, say to a depth of about half a kolometre, and of permitting a suitably enhanced FAR in construction could be devised and included in the Master Plan.

12. The issue of vertical construction (including that below the ground) needs to be seen in the light of technical devices which are now available. Moreover, vertical construction need not mean higher density; in fact, it may reduce the proportion of ground coverage and enhance greens and common spaces.

13. In providing housing, both the cooperative sector and DDA have made sizeable contributions. The approach how needs to be reoriented by providing an active role also to the private sector and also by incorporating the involvement of numerous institutions engaged in the business of finance for housing.

Affordable housing has to be brought within the reach of economically weaker sections and of new migrants to the capital. It must also be realized that, with the emergence of alternatives in DMA towns, housing is no more an entirely seller's market. To be able to successfully market its housing units DDA has to effect improvements in quality and reduction in selling prices.

14. A major issue confronting the planned development of Delhi is the apparent and frequent violation of the planning and development control norms. There is a growing variation between the plan for Delhi and the city on the ground. It is, therefore, essential that Master Plan policies should be implementable in an effective manner and vigourously enforced. The existing legal framework for enforcement of Master Plan provisions including unauthorized construction and encroachment on public land also need examination so as to initiate proposals for its strengthening, where necessary.

15. Much investment has been made in recent years in transportation (in particular, the metro rail, roads and flyovers), telecommunications, power, water supply and sewage disposal. However, shortages still persist for the removal of which efforts will have to be redoubled. It is expected that the Master Plan will include, as annexures, perspective plans for the development of infrastructure, which should be prepared with the involvement of the relevant agencies and experts. A review and harmonization mechanism should be included in the Master Plan. Needless to say, in the endeavour of infrastructure development there has to be complete coordination between the Government of NCT of Delhi and its relevant organizations, the municipal bodies, DDA and various public and private sector entities engaged in building and running the infrastructure.

16. Thanks to the efforts of various official organizations and the cooperation of the people, the green cover in Delhi has increased in recent years. That direction of progress has to be maintained. The character of the forests developed in the city needs to be enhanced. The initiative of

DDA to develop bio-diversity parks, one for the biotic communities of the river-bad and the other of Arvali, is admirable and should be implemented with vigour. It is expected that the Master Plan will have a separate section on protection and conservation of heritage, with which Delhi is so richly endowed.

17. While framing the new Master Plan, DDA will of course keep in view judicial orders that may have a bearing on the matter.

Illegal trade of Chinese items

†*370. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that at present the country's markets are full of items made in China and these items are coming into the country through illegal trade; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that country's markets are full of items made in China. As for illegal trade, the Government's import control machinery exists to check smuggling.

Setting up of LPT and VLPT in Uttaranchal

†*371. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPT and VLPT proposed to be set up and those actually set up in different districts of Uttaranchal during the Ninth Five Year Plan and alongwith locations thereof;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for setting up of VLPT and LPT during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) 24 TV transmitters (HPT-1, LPTs-6, VLPTs - 17) were planned to be set up in Uttaranchal during Ninth Five Year Plan. Nineteen (19) transmitters have been commissioned during the 7th Plan period and four transmitters have

†Original notice of question was received in Hindi.